

# Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE KENDUSKEAG MARKET, BANGOR, ME.

VOL. X.

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The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

If the publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertising sent to him will be immediately forwarded.

**LIST OF MAIIS,**  
WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WESTBAY, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11½ P. M.

LASTRETT, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

BALFEST, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

SURRISE, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

WATERS, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 7 P. M.

WATSON, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.

BRUNSWICK, via Eddington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 8, to 9 A. M.

WATSON, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.

WATSON, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.

WATSON, via Sebec, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5 P. M.

WATSON, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

WATSON, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

All mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12½ P. M.

Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday A. M. to 9½ A. M.

C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

July 19.

**THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,** Edited by John Iman, commencing the first of January, 1844. Subscriptions received BUGBEE'S, No. 13.

**SCHOOL BOOKS—SCHOOL BOOKS.** A GOOD assortment of the above, just rec'd. E. F. DUREN'S.

A. at School Book Depository—No. 3, Smith's Block.

**THE SICK HEADACHE.**

THIS DISEASE is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected, and persons resort to such as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article—Dr. Spohn's HEADACHE REMEDY, now seems to have overcome these difficulties.

While its effects are most powerful and immediate during an attack, or keeping it off, it is so perfectly mild and innocent as to be used for infants and the greatest effect and safety. This has now been tested by many of the highest members of the community as to require no further proof.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, Jr. & Co. formerly Holden's.

No. 10. 3twd and w6m

**STEAM WORKS.**

**FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.**

**A. & E. DOLE & CO.**

CABINET-MAKERS,

HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety, and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are,

Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Bureaus of all kinds.

TABLES.

Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke, Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops. SINKS AND WASH STANDS.

Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common LOOKING GLASSES, a rich variety and of all sizes.

CHAIRS.

Mahogany stuffed Rocking, a luxurious article;—

Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

**PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER BALANCES.**

One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as something superior.

We beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east, to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

\* \* \* All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.

**PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED.**

One of the firm, J. A. Woodbury, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos, and those favoring them with their patronage shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Terms for tuning \$1.00.

Refer to Lord and Conston.

ences, CHARLES SUMNER HILL, { Boston

May 26—dlaw wif

**THE BIRTHRIGHT**

Novel, by Mrs. Gore—price 12½ cts.—for sale by SMITH & FENNO.

No. II.

**PATENT MILL WHEELS.**

The Subscriber having for a long time given

his attention to the construction and operation

Water Wheels, has finally succeeded in the invention of two kinds of Wheels for which he has secured Letters Patent from the Government of the United States.

These Wheels are simple in their construction, and durable, are easily put in operation, and are liable like most other wheels to get out of gear, they are not obstructed by back water, when a head is not diminished thereby; and the same speed is obtained, with about one half quantity of water usually applied to wheels in general use.

A great number of these Wheels are now in operation, and give in all cases entire satisfaction; and further information respecting them the following gentlemen are referred to, all of whom have said wheels in operation: Jacob Drumm, Esq.; Messrs. Fiske & Norcross, Foster & Co., Bangor; Hon. J. S. Little, Portland; John Otis, Hallowell; F. A. Butman, Esquire; Robert Treat, Geo. A. Pearce, Esquires; Daniel Dennett, Esq. Milo; Col. Henry Hilding, Meares, Fiske & Bridge, Milford; Ira Black, Capt. R. Fitz, Deburgh, Mr. A. Campbell & Co., Chequerville; Daniel Drumm, Esq. Machinist; Levi L. Lowell, Calais, the Iron Foundries of Messrs. Hinckley & Franklin Muzzy & Co. in this town, who are furnished with a great variety of patterns to any given head of water, can be furnished at short notice. They are also authorized agents for the Patent Right for the same.

SAMUEL L. VALENTINE.

Bangor, July 11, 1843.—d and wif

E. F. DUREN'S.

NOVEMBER 1843.

ADVE BOOK—Graham's Magazine; Ladies' Comption; Artist, etc.—just received at

E. F. DUREN'S.

25.

FOREIGN LEAVES just received by

G. W. LADD.

STEAM IRON WORKS.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.

IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Opposite City Hall, BANGOR,

CONTINUE to manufacture at their Establish-

ments every variety of Machinery and Castings used in this section of the country:

MACHINERY.

Steam Engines, Turning Engines, Lathes and

Screws; Shingle, Clapboard, Lath, Box, Sapping

and Threshing Machines.

MILL CASTINGS.

Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels; Balance

Wheels for Saw Mills; Mill Cranks; Gudgeons;

Grist Mill Spindles; and an extensive assortment of Bevel and Spur Gearing, for Mills and Machinery.

STOVE CASTINGS.

A large assortment of Fire Frames, from new

and beautiful patterns; Coal Stoves, several kinds;

Parlor Fire Stoves, of different sizes; an assortment of Box Stoves; and a great variety of Air-Tight

Stove Castings.

PLoughs.

An assortment of Ploughs from patterns greatly

approved, and of the best Timber; Plough Points

for a great variety of Ploughs. Also—Cart and

Wagon Hubs, cast whole; Potash Kettles, Caul-

drons, Fire Dogs, Pipe Boxes, &c.

BAR IRON AND STEEL.

Circular Saws; Blacksmithing and Composition

Castings; Machine Cards from one of the oldest

and most celebrated manufactories in Mass.

All the above will be found equal in quality to

any in the market, and for sale on reasonable terms.

july 18—w

REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRI-

CES—OR NOTHING.

A article that every family must consider in-

dispensable, when they know its power and

value and which has heretofore been sold too high

to bring it to all classes, has now been reduced

fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor,

high and low, and in fact every human being may

enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the

price returned to them if they are not delighted

with its use. We assert, without the possibility of

contradiction, that all burns and scalds, every ex-

treming sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and

aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to com-

fort by in five minutes—saving life, limb or scar.

No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vi-

tales are destroyed by the accident. It is truly

magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for

"Connel's Magical Pain Extractor," at Comstock

& Co.'s, 21 Cortland street. Price 25 cents, or

four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as

much for \$1.

For sale by G. W. LADD, and A. P. GUILD.

nov. 9. 3twd and w6m

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JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**GEORGE EVANS,**  
OF MAINE.SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE BALTIMORE  
WHIG CONVENTION.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

PROTECTION--**Direct and Indirect.**

From all parts of the country we have the cheering news that business is reviving, laborers finding employment and better pay, manufacturers on the increase, mechanics busy, ships doing a prosperous business, and merchants finding trade active. The effects of the present tariff has given a new impulse to trade and manufactures, and this is felt through every vein and artery of the body of Society. With this general improvement in business, will be favorably affected the interests of the people on the Penobscot. Such has been the policy pursued in Maine that, as yet, we have in this country comparatively little manufacturing interests directly affected by the tariff. But that little, for the most part, receives the benefit of direct protection. We will enumerate some of the manufactures of Penobscot that receive direct protection, and the amount.

On manufactures of wool 40 percent.  
" flannel 14 per cent per square yard.  
" ready made clothing 50 per cent.  
" Hats and shoes, 50 per cent.  
" Men's Boots, \$1.25 per pair.  
" Sole leather, 6 cents per pound.  
" Iron Castings, 1 cent per pound.  
" Iron Chains, 24 cents  
" Boards and Plank, 30 per cent.  
" Manufactured wood 30 "  
" Wharf timber and cord wood 20 "  
" Bricks, 25 per cent.  
" Slates 25 "  
" Baskets 25 "  
" Brushes, 30 "  
" Printing paper 10 cents per pound.

These articles show that the manufactures we have in Penobscot, generally receive the benefit of a direct protection by the tariff: and had the true policy been pursued in Maine our manufactures would have been much larger, and the direct protection of the tariff would have been more sensibly felt. Now as the Democrat and the Gazette, the one by its editor, and the other by the skulking system of pretended correspondents, are desirous of showing their hostility to the tariff, we ask them to point out what of the above enumerated articles that are protected, they object to. We desire them to point out the protected articles in the foregoing list that should be stricken out or the amount of reduction they would recommend. A general denunciation of the tariff has been ripe long enough, and it is time now to approach towards something tangible and specific. The list is before you, gentlemen—please to proceed.

As the foregoing list applies to the manufacturing interests, we will here give a brief statement of some of the direct protection afforded to the farmer:

On raw hides 5 per cent.  
" Tallow 4 cents per pound.  
" Beef and Pork 2 cent do.  
" Hams, 3 cents do.  
" Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.  
" Rye, 10 "  
" Corn 10 "  
" Potatoes 10 "

We recommend this list to the attention of the Democrat and the Gazette with the request that they point out the articles that ought not to be protected by an American tariff.

But the whole effect of the tariff upon the country cannot be ascertained by the amount of direct protection afforded to the farmers & manufacturers in a single county. The amount of direct protection to the people in Aroostook county, for instance, would be a very imperfect rule by which to judge of its effect generally, because Aroostook is a new county, only partially settled, its manufactures not yet established, and the amount of its surplus productions being small. Nor does the favorable effect of the tariff upon the business of the People in Penobscot county, for example, depend entirely upon the amount of direct protection afforded to its labor, since in the multiform character of business there may be a very favorable indirect aid to Penobscot business growing out of direct protection to some branch of business extensivly carried on elsewhere.

This will be apparent to any one who reflects for a moment that the building up of a local manufacturing interest in Massachusetts necessarily makes an increased demand for our lumber, our potatoes, and our hay, as it tends to draw persons from the pursuit of farming to become mechanics, and to an increase of habitations, and in proportion to their success enables them to purchase more and to live better, and thus keeps on continually increasing the demand and consequently raising the price of productions, while, by the increase of skill in manufacturing, the improvement of machinery and the competition in business, the price of manufactured goods is constantly lessening to the point of a fair pay for the cost of producing them. Thus the farmer and the lumberman get an increased price for their productions and receive the benefit of a less price in the goods they wish to purchase.

This effect of direct protection to one branch of business giving indirect protection to other branches, is very well illustrated in a communication of a Somerset Farmer, in the last number of the Norridgewock Press. He says that "direct protection to one branch of business or

abor, may operate, and often does, to indirect protection to several other branches. A duty on broadcloths is a direct protection to the manufacturer. I am a farmer, as you well know—now how shall I be benefitted by this? I will tell you. This protection encourages manufacturers and capitalists to erect a mill on the waterfall in the stream in my neighborhood. My teams are employed in hauling rocks from my farm—my neighbors haul boards and timber—a brick kiln is started—blacksmiths shops are erected—laborers of different kinds come in—they must be fed, and I find a good market at my doors for all my surplus productions, and am induced to plant more—my fruit, and cabbages and turnips and other articles bring more than formerly, and no time is lost in carrying them to market. Instead of selling my wheat for cash and sending that to England to buy broadcloths, I can buy that made at home and pay with labor and such things as I cannot get cash for, because, carrying them to market, even if there was one, would cost more than the articles would bring. The home market produced by this protection to the manufacturer of broadcloth is worth more to me, twice over, than the cost of all the broadcloth I buy. The protection to the manufacturer that by some is made to appear so ruinous to farmers, has been of vast benefit to those same farmers."

This is the case as presented by a practical man, and shows quite conclusively the point we wish to have understood. It is this practical, matter of fact view of the subject of protection which is of interest to the public—it is this that affects the business of the lumberman, the mechanic, the farmer, the laborer, and, indeed, every man who is interested in the general prosperity of the people.

It is assumed and often asserted that the amount of the duties is so much added to the price of the article to the consumer. Upon this hypothesis many arguments have been made, and consumers have been greatly commiserated on account of this tax upon them. Our neighbor of the Democrat often broaches this subject, and one would sometimes be led to think that he so believes. Now this matter can easily be explained by a reference to the facts, and if the editor of the Democrat would but open his eyes he could not but see it, and seeing it he should be ashamed of himself not to acknowledge it. The duty on printing paper, by the present Tariff, is ten cents a pound. Now so far from being a tax of this amount being laid upon the consumers of printing paper in addition to the cost of producing it, the fact is that the Democrat as well as our own paper, is printed upon paper the whole cost of which, delivered at the two offices, is exactly ten cents a pound. It is true, also, that previous to the present tariff, the cost of this same kind of paper was fourteen cents a pound. These facts the editor of the Democrat knows as well as we do, and yet he fiddles away week after week upon his hypothetical free trade notions, entirely regardless of facts! Is this proper? Is it honest?

Long Island Sound is at length clear of ice. The steamer Telegraph is still engaged in affording relief to the vessels driven ashore by the floating ice. Such is the force of the ice, that the brig Voltaire, drawing 17 feet of water, was carried two miles on to the bank, into two feet of water.

**The Revolution in Peru—Late and important.**

The brig America, arrived at New York from Charges, brings news that Gen. Castillo, (who by the former accounts was near the Bolivian frontier at the head of 1500 men), had advanced to the neighborhood of Lima, revolutionizing the country as he proceeded. About the 13th November President Virancho left Lima in order to give him battle. Castillo had already had an engagement with a body of government troops and defeated them. Little doubt was entertained that he would soon enter Lima, and be comfortably seated in the Presidential chair.

**Another Defalcation in New York.**  
It is rumored, says the N. Y. Herald, that there has another extensive defalcation taken place. A book keeper in the employ of one of our oldest and most respectable merchants in the First Ward, has, by false entries and various other fashionable fictions, defrauded his employer and benefactor of \$50,000.

The Treasury warrant in favor of Gen Andrew Jackson for \$2700, was made out and completed on Saturday, and forwarded by special messenger to the Hermitage.

The Whigs of Portland fired a salute yesterday in honor of the Whig triumph in Maryland. Our friends everywhere are taking fresh courage.

The Whig members of Congress from Maryland were to be escorted into Washington on Monday last.

Joseph Cochran, the boy shot by Julian May on Friday last, died on Sunday morning. Cochran was eighteen years old.

We are indebted to Hon Luther Severance and Hon Freeman H. Morse for public documents.

A youngster in one of our schools was asked "What is the Congress of the United States?" He replied, "Congress is composed of two bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives, which meet every winter to pass laws and direct business."

As to the Liberty party we know there are many excellent men engaged in it; but this fact does not alter our opinion of its injurious tendency, and we are therefore constrained to lift up a warning voice against it.—Liberator.

The Waterfall at Chittenango, being a cascade of nearly 140 feet, is completely frozen up, into the most beautiful series of columns and arches and other glorious icicular formations, the water stealing out with a faint murmur far below

**CHEERING VICTORY!!**

The whigs of Maryland in their recent Congressional elections have succeeded in choosing the following members of Congress

JOHN M. S. CAUSIN, by 600 to 1000 majority.  
FRANCIS BRENGLE, 352  
JOHN WETHERED, " 300 to 500 "  
JOHN P. KENNEDY, 595  
DR JACOB A. PRESTON  
THOMAS A. SPENCER, without opposition.

This is a cheering victory, and the most gratifying fact is that it has been achieved under the genuine whig banner of a Protective Tariff, and Henry Clay. The following address will be read with pleasure

**The Whig Central Committee of the State of Maryland to the Whigs of the United States.**

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The State of Maryland has opened the political campaign of 1844 by a victory so signal, so conclusive, as to warrant the State Central Committee in making it the subject of a special address to their Whig brethren throughout the Union. The Election by Districts for six members to represent the State in the lower House of Congress took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst. and we have now positive intelligence of the choice of the nominated Whig candidate in every District. Maryland thus presents an undivided front. Her representation in the House is entirely Whig. Her representation in the Senate is entirely Whig. At the election in October she chose a large majority of Whig members of the House of Delegates. All these results are deemed by the undersigned, and, they may add, conceded by their political opponents, to be conclusive as to what the vote of the State will be at the Presidential Election in November next.

All of the gentleman elected are the decided friends of Mr. CLAY. They all prefer him before all living men as the next President of this Republic. They are all the open advocates of the Protection of American Industry by the enactment of laws designed for that purpose and sufficient for it, and the people of Maryland chose them, knowing their bold and frank avowal of such sentiments. The principles of the Whig party and its great leader were, in the view of every voter, as he deposited his ballot, and the issue is the calm, solemn, and, we trust, irreversible adjudication of the points in dispute between the two parties by a vast majority of the Freeman of the State.

**Whigs of the other States of the Union!**

It is with a proud exultation that we apprise you of these auspicious results. But it is not only for the purpose of invoking your congratulations that we address you. We desire to point to you the example we have set, and, with the effectionate earnestness which our political brotherhood warrants, to ask you to follow it. Before the close of the year upon which we have just entered, the most momentous political questions that have ever engaged the attention of the American people must be finally settled. The destiny of the Whig party—and, what we consider the same thing—the destiny of our Republic—are involved in the elections of 1844: Maryland has felt in this contest the responsibility of the position she occupied, and had both the laurels of victory fresh upon her brow, and the broad and bright flag of HENRY CLAY waving in triumph throughout her borders.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew on behalf of their Whig brethren of Baltimore the tender of the hospitalities of the City to all who may desire to attend the great Convention to be held in this City in May next. No matter how numerous may be the attendance, there will be room enough in the hearts and homes of the victorious Whigs of Baltimore for all.

JAMES HARWOOD JOHN P. KENNEDY  
O. C. TIFFANY, G. R. RICHARDSON,  
G. A. SPRECKELSEN, W. H. GATCHELL,  
JAS. O. LAW, A. W. BRADFORD,  
JAS. L. RIDGELY GEORGE M. GILL,  
THOMAS KELSO, WM. REYNOLDS,  
CHARLES H. PITTS.

**Governor Seward's Letter to the Buffalo Clay Club.**

The following letter from Gov. Seward to the Clay Club of Buffalo presents so truthful a picture of the vacillating policy of the loco party generally and particularly in the State of New York, that we deem it worthy an insertion in our columns:—

ALBANY, January, 20th, 1844.

DEAR SIR.—The letter of the Central Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Erie County, inviting me to visit Buffalo on the 13th inst., was delayed at Auburn, and has just been received.

Although my engagements here would have obliged me to decline the invitation, I regret that I lost the opportunity for making a more seasonable acknowledgment of the kindness which it expressed.

It is indeed time to rouse, to summon—high time to organize the Whig party. The strange indifference which many of its members have manifested during the last three years, has encouraged some, whom we once trusted, to acts of desertion and treachery, and has given opposing leaders power to inflict deep wounds upon the welfare of the State and of the country.

If we admit that the former policy of the State of New York, commenced under the auspices of De Witt Clinton, and prosecuted by his successors, exceeded the civic achievements of any other State, we must now confess that we have recently been called to witness mortifying caprices of faction. The partisans now in power heretofore commenced and patronized public works, worthy of a free and enlightened State. Unfortunately they adhered to a favorite National Chief, who brought the country to the verge of ruin. Expelled from the council for this great error, they retaliated upon the people, and in their anger made war not only upon the public credit, but even upon their own enterprises, which had fallen to the care of the Whig Administration. Who that sees the innumerable army of contractors here besieging the Canal Board and Legislature for damages for violated contracts, would believe that, with unimportant exceptions, every one of these contracts was made by the very statesmen who now disavow and disown them? Who that surveys the ruins of the Enlargement of the Erie Canal stretching through the northern part of the State, and of the New York and Erie Railroad, scattered through all the southern counties, can believe that the same statesmen who now denounce these works, are the same persons who called the latter enterprise into existence by a loan of three millions, and who promised in 1838 that the former should be brought into complete operation in the spring of 1843? Who that sees the people paying a tax of six hundred thousand dollars annually, while the public works remain hopelessly suspended, can believe that the persons who adopted this policy are the same who promised in 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838, that the public works could be completed from

canal revenue without any taxation whatever.

Yet all this is true, and what is more extraordinary still, these statesmen have periled political fortune and fame on an experiment upon public credulity so absurd as the attempt to perpetuate a false belief, that these public works and all their financial responsibilities began with and belonged to an intervening administration that added no new enterprise, and only executed the contracts which it found in existence?

Did ever political humiliation exceed this?

How sure, safe, and honorable is the position of the Whig party, in regard to the great subject of Improvement!

Disavowing nothing that they ever undertook and cheerfully sustaining

through all adverse circumstances the faith and honor of the State pledged by their opponents, without reproaching those opponents for even unpardonable errors, the Whig party wait while this brief season of commercial distrust is passing away, and then a generous and just public will call upon them to execute designs which their opponents had the privilege to commence, and the imbecility to abandon and repudiate in the very hour of their completion.

Equal futurity is exhibited by our opponents in regard to National interests.

Not content with prostrating government credit and driving States

to insolvency and repudiation, by snatching from them the proceeds of the public domain, they wait only the re-election of their unfortunate Chief to give us again the bitter fruits of the Sub-Treasury for our present reviving hopes, and in exchange for our excellent Tariff a false Free Trade system, which would only leave us free to be inundated with foreign fabrics, and free to be exhausted of our productions without adequate reward.

But there are indications that the time for the restoration of Whig men and measures is at hand,

and the best of these indications is the solicitude

and dependency of our opponents. They plainly

show that they are conscious of having gone too

far, and manifest a reluctant and halting conver-

sion to our measures. Thus they have at last

discovered that it is not a crime to assert that one human being cannot be the property of another.

They have even advanced somewhat toward the resumption of the Public Works.

The question is gravely debated among them,

but with all commendable caution, whether, notwithstanding the absolute and perpetual ob-

ligation of the tax and stop law of 1842, de-

caying canal bridge may not be preserved, pro-

vided the work be done under the head of repairs.

So, in Washington, we are quite supplanted

by our opponents on our old Whig ground of

the right of petition, and one year's grace is ex-

tended to the Tariff law, whose "details," they

disapprove, and whose "principles," they abso-

lutely condemn.

I rejoice to hear the note of preparation—I am

glad to hear it come from the West, from Erie

county, from Buffalo. When I remember how

truthfully, how firmly, how ably the represen-

tatives from Erie have sustained the Whig cause

here and in the National Legislature, and how

much we are indebted to their statesmen, I feel

that it is right that the trumpet call should come

from the City of the Lakes.

I feel assured that good, true, faithful, indomitable Western New York will come up with

Erie to the rescue of the State and of the coun-

try, and I am already engaged in the cause with

my neighbors and friends.

Be pleased to assure your associates that my

heart, my whole heart, is with them in their noble efforts, and whatever I can do to promote

**BENSON & HAMBLEN,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
NO. 9, CITY WHARF, BOSTON,  
will give their particular attention to buying  
and selling of all kinds of MERCHANT-  
ABLES, more particularly of LUMBER of all di-  
mensions.

JOSEPH BRYANT & SON,  
W. T. & H. PERCE,  
HALLOWELL & HARLOW, BANGOR.  
BRAGG & STCLAIR,  
WM. THURSTON,  
dsm\*

NEW MIRROR, NO. 20.  
ENTITLED *The Christian Examiner and Religious Miscellany*, edited by Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D. and Alvan Lamson, D. D. for January 1844. This number commences a new volume, and presents a favorable opportunity for new subscribers to commence. \$4.00 per year. Monthly. Specimens may be seen at

## LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership, as Attorney and Counsellors at Law, under the firm of

### H. WARD & SHEPLEY.

They will attend the Courts in the counties of York, Cumberland and Oxford.

OFFICE, corner of Middle and Temple Streets, lately occupied by Howard & Osgood.

JOSEPH HOWARD,  
GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.

Portland, Jan. 15, 1844. i3wd feb 2.

### EXAMINER AND MISCELLANY.

FRESH supply of HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE; Persons wishing to subscribe, better make sure of the first number, while it is obtained. Subscriptions received at

PR. LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS.

PR. LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS an ex-

ample article for sale at the manufacturers

best price by HEMENWAY & HERSEY.

LUMBERMEN'S WOOL HATS. Also

SNOW SHOES, and MOCCASINS, at low

prices by HEMENWAY & HERSEY.

LADIES' SHOES, &c.

THE large Stock of Ladies' SHOES, FUR

GOODS, &c. will be sold at reduced prices

the first of April, by HEMENWAY & HERSEY.

C. SHED'S

WRITING

ACADEMY,

NO. 9, CENTRAL STREET.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

TERMS OF TUITION

REDUCED.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 12 A. M.

" " 2 to 5 P. M.

" 7 to 9 Evening.

Classes are now forming; those wishing to at-

test are requested to make immediate application.

Feb. 20. d&w

GRAHAM FOR MARCH.

RAHAM'S Lady's and Gentlemen's Magazine,

with elegant illustrations, for March, for sale

SMITH & FENNO,

Feb. 20.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE,

Mar. 1844. McCulloch's Gazetteer, No.

9. Neel's History of the Puritans, No. 3, La-

by T. S. Arthur; Boy's and Girl's do, for

Mirror Library (Letter from under a

name) and other Pamphlets and Periodical Works

and for sale by E. F. DUREN.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

THE LIST OF VOTERS in the several Wards

within the City, is posted up in the Avenue

of the City Hall, by direction of the Board of Al-

lerns interested, are requested to examine

R. F. WEBSTER, City Clerk.

Bangor, Feb. 19, 1844.

PURE SPERM-OIL.

A large supply of Pure, Bleached and Unbleach-

ed Oil, warranted free from adulteration,

low by G. W. LADD.

POT-ASH KETTLES.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and will

soon constantly for sale at their Steam Iron

Works, POT-ASH KETTLES cast "Bottom Down," a

method.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.

Bangor, Feb. 17. d&w

NEW MIRROR, NO. 20.

FOR Feb. 17. "Rover" for Feb. 17; Extra Mir-

ror, containing Barry Cornwall's Songs and

Ballads, for sale by SMITH & FENNO.

JAMES'S NEW NOVEL.

ABELLA STUART, by G. P. R. James,

12mo. Secret Guilt or the Counterfeiter—

American in Paris, during the Winter—Out-

door, for sale by

SMITH & FENNO.

TIN PLATE WORKER'S MA-

CHINES.

THE subscribers having received the agency,

for the Eastern section of Maine, for the sale

of Peck, Smith & Co.'s Machines, are now prepa-

ring to furnish single Machines in full and complete

The attention of Tin Plate Workers is par-

icularly invited to these MACHINES, as some

improvements have been made in them the

last season. Those wishing to purchase may be

told that we will furnish any of said Machines

Boston prices.

A. NOYES & CO.

IMPORTANT TO POTASH MANU-

FACTURERS.

POT-ASH KETTLES cast "Bottom Down," a

superior article, manufactured and for sale

by HINCKLEY & EGERTY.

isid&wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

To exchange for Property in this City.

13 ACRES of land in the town of Ed-

inburgh, being 70 rods on the Main Pe-

nter, half a mile long and towards the River. The land is well timber-

ed, and about half the land will be sold sepa-

rately. It will be sold at a great bargain-

on the cost of the buildings—and on the

terms. Post-master, West Summer, or H. F.

d&w

RECEIVED this day, Alpacas, New Style

PRINTS, Mous. Du Laines Chusans with

many other seasonable Goods for sale at the lowest

prices, at No. 1, Main Street.

Jan. 3.

CASTILE SOAP.

50 Boxes of genuine Castile SOAP, for sale

very low by G. W. LADD.

dec. 19.

CHEEVERS LECTURES.

ON the Pilgrim's Progress, now delivering in N.

YORK. The first and second for sale by

E. F. DUREN.

jan. 30.

REYNOLDS & SMITH,

Drapers and Tailors,

No. 9, (West side) Main-st.

UP STAIRS.

All Garments warranted to give perfect satisfaction

and made in the very best styles.

If you want a good fitting Coat, Pants or Vest

just give us a call.

17 MAIN STREET.

J. E. REYNOLDS.

S. A. SMITH. d&w

ap 20

6 CASES Lumbermen's HATS, a prime article

rec'd at HEMENWAY & HERSEY'S

Nov

SPERM CANDLES.

25 BOXES Sperm Candles, low by

feb. 6. G. W. LADD.

MISS BREMER'S DIARY.

NEW sketches of every day Life—together

with "Strife and Peace" in one volume, 12c

cents, with other new works, for sale by

feb. 6. SMITH & FENNO.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

B Y Dickens, price only 6 cts, for sale by

feb. 6. SMITH & FENNO.

NEW BOOKS.

O LD St. Pauls, by H. Ainsworth—Sketches of

every day Life, by Miss Bremer—The Lit-

Frenchman, &c.—The Loiterings of Arthur

O'Leary.

—ALSO—

The Columbian Ladies and Gentlemen's Mag-

for Feb. 6d at BUGBEE'S.

feb. 1.

PEASE'S CANDY.

A NEW supply of this valuable article, received

by A. BUGBEE,

feb. 5. Bangor, Agent.

MOCCASINS,

O F the best materials daily manufacturing in the

most workmanlike manner, and for sale by

the quantity or single pair, at No. 9, Granite Block,

East-Market Square, by D. & T. STONE.

feb. 5. dit

TOOTH BRUSHES.

A VERY large stock of best English Brushes

very low by G. W. LADD.

feb. 3.

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

C AMPHINE Store Lamps, new style, low by

feb. 9. G. W. LADD.

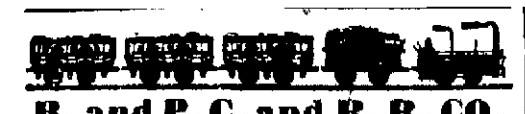
TABLE FISH, WINTER PEARS,

AND ONIONS.

S AMUEL B. STONE, No. 49. West-Mar-

ket-Place, has for sale best quality Table

FISH; Winter PEARS, ONIONS, and a general



**NEW PRINCIPLES OF PURGATION  
CORNARO'S  
Purifying and Preserving  
PILLS.**

THE American public has for a long time been the victim of a false and dangerous system of medicine founded on the practice of LONG CONTINUED AND UNRELIEVED PURGATION. The evils of this old system are of the most widespread and alarming character. They have reached through every vein and artery of our nation.—In every city, and village, and hamlet—in every State and Territory of our vast Republic, will be found those who have suffered, or who are still suffering from the injurious effects of this old system, of whose practical utility the disease, decay, and utter prostration of those who test it furnish the most condemning proofs!

**COMMON DRASTIC PURGATION**

Scoops out the system by the most improper and violent means, and then leave it, weak, low, feeble debilitated, to regain its strength as best it may.—Sometimes the consequences of this old Purgative practice are worse than mere Debility. Inflammation of the Bowels, Slow Fever, Bloody Piles, and other horrible disorders are produced, simply from the want of some enlivening and preserving power in the medicine employed. Sometimes the digestive organs are deeply and permanently injured by this coarse and unphilosophical practice, leaving the patient AN INVALID FOR LIFE.

The alarming evils and absurdities of the old system of Purgation, have led to the introduction of a new Life-giving Medicine, called CORNARO'S PURIFYING AND PRESERVING PILLS, which are established on this new and only true principle of Purgation, viz:

**NO PURGATION WITHOUT IMMEDIATE RESTORATION.**

The use of this admirable Purgative remedy strikes a death blow to that abominable system, which by continually evacuating the bowels without any conserving or saving power, so dreadfully and fearfully prostrates and injures the unhappy patient. These Purifying and Preserving Pills are believed to constitute the perfection of medicine, being a UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PURGATIVE, containing two great remedies combined, viz: One remedy to PURIFY FROM CORRUPTION, and another to PRESERVE FROM INJURY AND DECAY.

And for the purpose of attaining the highest degree of purity in the preparation of these Pills, Dr. Bradlee has, at a vast expenditure of time and money, invented and patented at Washington, a chemical and philosophical apparatus for distilling and refining vegetable extracts, called

**THE SEVEN-FOLD FURNACE,**  
A powerful and novel machine—having Seven Fires and Seven Alembics, with distilling, condensing, and evaporating fixtures of a new and ingenious contrivance, capable of obtaining more than seven times the ordinary purity of any vegetable extract hitherto used in compounding medicine. The Balsamic and Preserving power of these Pills is also, by this invention, highly purified and refined, and so mingled with the operative medicine, that it repairs all the injuries created by Purgation as soon as they are caused, and strongly fortifies the system against future corruption and decay.

Let the public be no longer deceived by the advertisements of the "one remedy" doctors, who show their entire ignorance of the organic laws of the human system by supposing that medicine which purges merely, without renovating or preserving can be a perfect remedy. For it is a fixed and immutable law of our being that there should be, in no case, Purgation without immediate Restoration; and hence it follows, and is proved to demonstration, that all Purgatives which DO NOT possess a saving and preserving power, are injurious and injurious only—and possess NOT ONE REDEEMING QUALITY.

The whole theory of common drastic Purgation is based upon unnatural and absurd laws, and they who follow it fall victims to their own folly, and too late repent their temerity.

**REBELLION OF UNRELIEVED PURGATION!** Purge and Preserve, or do not attempt to Purgate at all.

The celebrated PURIFYING AND PRESERVING PILLS, purify the body from corruption and preserve it from injury and decay by a single operation. They are a Universal Vegetable Purgative, of sovereign use in all diseases of the human system in which purgation is required, particularly in Jaundice Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula, Piles, Costiveness, Ilium Disorders, Liver Complaint, Fevers, Nervous Disorders, Inward Weakness, Cholic, Dysentery, Worms, Gout, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Debility of System, Fits, &c., &c.

17 Price 25 cents per Box, with full directions, Essay on Health and Long Life, &c.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, D. F. BRADLEE, 79 Court Street, corner of Brattle street, Boston.

DAVID BUGBEE, Bangor, General Agent for the State of Maine.

Jan. 16, 1841. *Stawd&wly.*

June 20—*Stawd weowlv.*

Price 25 cents per Box, with full directions, Essay on Health and Long Life, &c.

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